

nervure falls far short of the nervulus; stigma small; three cubital cells, the second receiving first recurrent nervure at its end; marginal cell very broadly obliquely truncate at end.

This bee has nothing to do with the Anthophoridae. It shows a good many points in common with the Neotropical Oxaeinae, which however have no inner or outer comb, and differ conspicuously in other respects. *Melitturga* must stand as the type of a subfamily MELITTURGINAE which will have to be placed for the present under the Panurgidae, a family with uncertain limits. It is to be regarded as a member of the Andrenid-Panurgid series.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF PIESMIDAE (HEMIP.).¹

BY CARL J. DRAKE.

The family Piesmidae, although widely distributed in the holarctic region, has been heretofore represented by only a single described genus, *Piesma* of Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau et Serville. Through the kindness of Mr. W. L. McAtee the writer has been permitted to study some undetermined Tingitoidea in the National Museum. Among this material there are four specimens of an apparently undescribed genus and species of Piesmidae from Australia.

MCATEELLA, new genus.

Head broad, nearly truncate in front, the jugae and tylus equal or slightly subequal in length. Ocelli present, inconspicuous, placed near the anterior margin of the pronotum. Antenniferous tubercles large, prominent, slightly curved inwardly. Antennae rather long, moderately stout; first and second segments short, the former greatly swollen; third segment slenderest, considerably longer than either the first or second, but a little shorter than the fourth; fourth segment swollen towards the apex, fusiform, longer than the third. Rostral sulcus deep on the head, the bucculae thin, rather high, moderately incurved; rather deep and narrow on the prosternum, shallow and narrow on the mesosternum and disappearing on the metasternum. All coxae placed rather close together. Metasternal orifice present, with a distinct, latero-projecting plate beneath. Pronotum above very coarsely punctate, the median carina not very distinct, the lateral carinae wanting; lateral margins of the pronotum dilated in front. Scutellum exposed, granular, with a small calloused tubercle at the apex. Elytra (macropterous form) coarsely punctate, a little longer than the abdomen with a distinct clavus as well as costal, subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas. Wings present. The brachypterous form is unknown. In the long-winged forms the elytra are entirely coriaceous and the discoidal area is not divided by a longitudinal vein.

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Type of genus, *Mcateella splendida*, new species, in the National Museum. This genus is named in honor of Mr. W. L. McAtee, who has taken a very keen and active interest in the species of Piesmidæ.

The genus *Piesma* differs from the genus *Mcateella* in having the jugæ distinctly produced and longer than the tylus, the differently formed elytra, and the pronotum with five more or less distinct carinae.

Mcateella splendida, new species.

Antennæ rather long, moderately stout, finely and sparsely pilose; first segment greatly swollen, moniliform, very small at the base, about equal to the second in length, the latter only slightly swollen; third segment quite slender, its length about equal to that of the first and second conjoined; fourth longest, more strongly swollen beyond the middle, fusiform. Jugæ and tylus equal or slightly subequal in length. Eyes rather prominent, coarsely granulate. Pronotum coarsely punctate, transversely swollen behind the middle, truncate in front, broadly rounded behind; median carina not very distinct. Paranota more broadly expanded in front, projecting a little in front of anterior margin of the pronotum, entirely wanting behind, punctate. Elytra entirely coriaceous (no membranous portion); costal area narrow, short, becoming entirely evanescent before it reaches the end of the basal fourth of the elytra, bipunctate in front; subcostal area broad, composed of eight or nine rows of punctures at its widest part; discoidal area broad, extending a little beyond the middle of the elytra, composed of seven or eight rows of punctures at its widest part. Wings a little longer than the abdomen. Length, 2.65 mm.; width, 1.26 mm.

Color: General color pale stramineous, with brown markings. Each elytron with an oblique transverse brown band, formed by a large spot at the apex of discoidal area and an oblique transverse band in subcostal area. The pronotum, except collum and paranota, scutellum and basal portion of each clavus brown (type). Body beneath pale stramineous, the thorax darker. Rostrum dark brown.

Type, female, Cat. number 25,752 U. S. N. M., from Australia, collected by Koebele. The three *paratypes* bear the same locality and collector labels as the type. The three paratypes show considerable variation in color as follows: (1) pronotum and elytra almost concolorous, the transverse band almost obsolete; (2) pronotum and elytra practically concolorous, the transverse brown band very prominent as in type; (3) seems to be somewhat teneral and slightly variegated with a pinkish tinge. The elytra of the latter show a faint indication of a few extra costate nervures, but these nervures entirely disappear in fully indurated specimens. The type (genoholotype) is more prominently marked with brown than any of the paratypes.
